

GALLIPOLIS JOURNAL.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
JAMES HARPER,
AT \$1.50, invariably in advance
R. L. STEWART, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1863.

THE ELECTION.—Up to the hour of going to press, the election in Gallipolis has passed off very quietly, and without the slightest disturbance. The Brough boys look jubilant and elated. The Vallandighamers correspondingly dejected and dismayed. In fact they seem ashamed of their work, and instead of going up boldly like brave, undaunted freemen, and voting their sentiments freely, they hang around the outskirts of the crowd at the polls, watching a favorable opportunity to do what their very countenances indicate they know to be disreputable. The Union ticket being printed on yellow paper, and the traitor ticket on white, it is an easy matter for the bystanders to decide who is on the side of their country. Alas for the once glorious Democracy. To what a depth of infamy has it been forced to descend, in consequence of the course pursued by the leaders. How many will hereafter regret having voted for Vallandigham on the 13th of October, 1863. Five years from this date, few will care to own their bantling, and acknowledge that in the hour of their country's peril they preferred party to principle, and while our brave boys were daring death in the field, and baring their breasts to the murderous fire of traitors in the South, they added strength to that fire, and induced those traitors to persevere by casting their votes for a convicted felon, who boasts that he never voted a man nor a dollar for the war.

The number of votes polled in this township was 527, of which we may safely claim 440 for Brough, and his majority in the county will not fall far short of 700. This is our "guess."—Who can beat it?

The frequent attempts of some bold and daring burglars to break into and rob the houses of our citizens, call loudly for some more stringent police regulations. Situated as our town is, on the border, at the outlet of the Kanawha Valley, and as a military post having within our limits a large floating population, the utmost precaution is requisite to preserve order and protect law-abiding citizens from the depredations of a set of reckless villains, who have thus far escaped with impunity. Not long since the dwelling of AUGUSTUS DONNELLY, one of the strongest and finest in our town, was entered in the night by some scoundrel by means of a ladder, reaching to the second story window. When forced to retreat, by the same way, he very leisurely shouldered the ladder and walked off.

On the 5th inst., the house of R. L. STEWART, was entered by two daring villains, one by the lower window, the other by a window in the second story. When discovered, one of the burglars had succeeded in finding his way into the sleeping apartments of the family, but was forced to beat a hasty retreat without accomplishing his end, which was to obtain possession of a sum of money supposed to have been received by the owner of the premises that day.

We cite these cases by way of calling public attention to the necessity of keeping a close watch upon such wretches. The approach of winter with its usual amount of suffering and want, will induce further attempts on part of these miscreants. No householder should delay to provide himself with weapons for self defence, nor hesitate to use them, if visited at unreasonable hours by men who, to escape detection would not scruple to commit murder.

Our civil police amounts to just nothing at all. As to the military police regulations, they may be effective about Government stores, but as to affording protection to private citizens the foregoing incidents show that it is of little avail. Let each citizen be the guard of his own domicile and shoot the dogs who prow around at night for plunder.

The "National," formerly known as the "First House," has been leased by our fellow citizen H. H. Breneman, formerly of the American, and opened in good style. Mr. Breneman since his residence among us has conducted himself as a good citizen, and is well worthy the patronage of the public. His house will be found empty sufficient to accommodate all who see fit to call with him. The "National" is bound to succeed.

The Berlin Faculty of Medicine has condemned Bavarian lager beer as the cause of innumerable cases of apoplexy.

GEN. LITTLE.—Among the slain in the battle below Chattanooga was Gen. Wm. H. Lytle of this State. He has been a noble comrade during this war, and history will record him as a true patriot—one who gave up party for country. The blush of shame and guilt must mantle the cheeks of his former associates, who are now helping the rebels by a fire in the rear, whenever they contrast his noble record with the ignoble one which will tell the story of their career.

The following is a full list of the casualties in companies B and I of the 36th Regiment Ohio Volunteers: Company B—Wounded—Jno. Ewer, mortally since dead; Thos. Moler, side, severely; H. C. McMullen, thigh, severely and a prisoner; J. Payne, knee, severely and a prisoner; T. McCaskey, hand; H. Linscott, head; J. Henderson, head; and H. C. Eggleston, arm, slightly. Missing—Jno. Huffman, T. J. E. Ewing, and D. Shenefield.

Company I—Killed—H. Hazlett, H. J. Palmer, and J. Whitaker. Wounded—J. Hawk, John Lewis, W. P. Small, Jas. Jefferson, severely; J. C. Coffman, L. Drummond, I. Nolin and J. S. Thomas, slightly. Missing—Jno. P. Walden.

THIRTY THIRD REGIMENT.—Company F—Killed—None. Wounded—Capt. J. H. M. Montgomery, John U. Davis, missing; Ezekiel Goodrich, Lafayette Hawk, Hilar R. Johnson, John M. Cain, Archibald Stewart, James H. Sheets, Isaac Call, Edward Kennedy. Missing—Sergeant James H. Geist, Corporal Russell Pyles, Jordan Chafin, John P. Donnelly, Stephen Gates, Thomas M. Hall, Wm. Pyle, John Patton, Wellington Ross, Archibald Shifflet, John Thevenin, John Gillespie, John Wolf.

The New York Tribune thus graphically describes the character of the Copperheads in Ohio, who support the infamous traitor Vallandigham:—No one can fail to see how entirely the whole party is comprised within the three classes:

The supporters of Vallandigham, however, must be divided into classes. The first embraces, perhaps, 40 per cent of the party, and is composed of those really in sympathy with the Rebellion, and who, from the beginning, desired it to succeed; but who, from prudential motives, remained silent for a time, and in some instances gave a nominal support to the War during the Spring of 1861. These are the leaders of the party; the men who control primary meetings and County Conventions, and who always manage the party wires, and select its candidates.

The second class consists of those who have some compunctions of conscience; have no innate desire that the Government be overthrown; would rather feel rejoiced to see it re-established; and have not the courage to sever party ties; rather than yield their prejudices and ignore their patriotism; rather than abandon the prospect of office, would permit the Government to sink into ruin. These men make up, perhaps, ten per cent of the Copperhead strength.

The third and last class—fifty per cent of the whole—are the voting machines. Any clique of politicians who can shroud their designs beneath the hallowed mantle of Democracy can command the votes of those who compose it. They are such as support the Wilcox Provision, Popular Sovereignty, the Breckinridge platform, the War, Peace, Douglas, Vallandigham, Jeff. Davis, the Government, the Rebellion—anything which certain fortune-seeking politicians point out as Democracy; and they change from one to the other without thought and without hesitation. In the name of Democracy, they would support an oligarchy or a despotism; while under any other title they would administer a fatal stab to constitutional freedom.

The First National Bank of Gallipolis, has been organized on a capital of \$100,000, with privilege of increasing it to \$300,000. Thirty per cent of the minimum capital has been paid in, and all necessary measures taken to commence operations in a very short time.

We noticed at the Dental office of Dr. Sternemas, a very fine specimen of his skill as a dentist in the shape of an upper set of teeth upon platina, designed for a lady in Cheshire. For solidity, durability, and beauty, we have never seen them surpassed. The Doctor aims to render full satisfaction to every one requiring anything in his line. Call and see for yourselves at his rooms on the Square, above Fenners's Clothing store.

The Springfield (O.) News, mentions the death of Martin Cary, the first white male child born in what is now the county of Clarke. He was 63 years of age.

Count Alfred de Vigny, author of "Cinq Mars," and translator of many of Shakespeare's plays into French, died recently at Paris. He was one of the forty members of the French Academy, and one of the noblest and most charming of contemporary French writers.

Fun is worth more than physic, and whoever invents or discovers a new supply, deserves the name of a public benefactor.

A serious riot took place on Tuesday last at a negro dogger on Front Street near the foot of Gallipolis Island, which resulted in the death of "Dock" Randall, a white man, the wounding of three others, and the probable death of a negro named Wm. Gregg. It seems that several white men entered the grocery where the negro above alluded to was sitting, and commenced pulling and striking him in a rude manner, which finally exasperated him to such a pitch that he drew a pistol and fired with such effect as to wound four men, two of them mortally. In the melee the negro was shot in the head, and otherwise beaten in such a manner as to leave no hopes of his life. Nothing whatever of a political nature attended the transaction, but the whole thing grew out of whiskey, and a propensity to abuse and maltreat men who are unfortunate enough to wear black skins. The grocery itself was cleaned out by the crowd, and not very likely to start again in that place at least. Further particulars will be given next week.

The Washington Republican states that a mere boy, named DEXTER, deserted from the 1st New Jersey volunteers, in the army of the Potomac, was captured, and condemned to be shot on the 25th ult. The Chaplain of the Regiment interested himself on the youth's behalf, and interceded with the President, who promised to defer the execution of the sentence, and leave its final execution or indefinite postponement to the discretion of Gen. Meade. He was about to telegraph to the General on the subject, when it was discovered that the lines were out of order. The President was, however, determined not to do things by halves, and accordingly sent a special locomotive to Headquarters with the dispatch ordering the respite of the offender.

List of packages containing money from Company B, 91st Regiment O. V. I., at E. DELETON'S, for the following persons:—

Sarah Martin	50 Julia Eno	21
John J. Davis	20 Jacob Shenefield	30
Stephen Barlow	15 J. W. Keal	23
Andrew Neal	20 Louise Cornell	23
Jane Hamilton	25 Charlotte Burnett	37
Susan Johnson	22 Jabez Davis	37
Isaac Ferguson	45 Mrs. P. R. Vanzant	15
James Kerns	10 Mary Lemley	17
Sarah J. Wilson	45 Catherine Edwards	15
Peter Niday	20 Mary Logue	29
H. O. Niday	50 J. C. Gorthard	22
A. J. Way	50 Eliza Ross	20
H. O. Niday	50 Valentine Switzer	24
Julia A. Gille	30 N. D. Rose	40
Jenkins W. Davis	40 Sarah J. Callaway	15

The "American House," after a laborious journey of several weeks, came to a dead halt on the public square. Like the Southern Confederacy, more was attempted to be done, "than could be successfully achieved." But the Southern Confederacy has been "cut in twain." So too, has the "American" been "sawn asunder," and as we go to press, the one half remains in "statu quo," whilst the other is winding its slow and tedious way up 2d street to its final resting place, if by extraordinary good luck it should hold together. After all Captain Myers has succeeded most wonderfully in his undertaking, and has persevered in accomplishing it probably at a loss to himself.

We have received samples of sorghum molasses from several farmers, which show to what perfection this production has already attained. That by Mr. OREDAIR RALPH, of Morgan township, deserves special notice. He made 12 barrels from cane grown on four acres. Mr. ANDERSON NEAL, of Walnut, shows a sample of very fine quality. He states his crop yielding seventy-five gallons from half an acre. Old Gallia is bound to make this article one of her staple productions. A very great amount of valuable fodder has this year been secured by carefully preserving and curing the blades and seed. With hay at \$25 per ton, this fodder forms an item. Now is the time for our farmers to secure their seed for next year. Early planting is of the utmost importance, as the plant is of very slow growth in the early part of the season.

Sergeant GRASSON COLE, of Company L, 7th Ohio Cavalry, arrived here Monday evening; direct from Knoxville. He looks well and reports the boys in fine spirits. Capt. CAMPBELL and command are with the regiment, and all in the enjoyment of good health. The following are the casualties among the Gallia boys since they started on the Knoxville expedition. Daniel Hannah and S. B. Mahoon, killed in battle; Alfred Walters, accidentally shot by the falling of a musket; Martin Knight, shot by accident. The first three were members of Capt. LEEPER'S Company, and the latter was a member of Company M, Capt. CAMPBELL.

Never enter a sick room in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach; nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the thin vapor.

STOP THE PRESS.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, '63.
Unofficial returns from twenty-three counties give Brough ONLY

29,300 Majority
over Vallandigham, the Traitor. This is on the HOME VOTE.
Dayton, Vallandigham's home, gives Brough 250 majority.
Hamilton county gives Brough 4,000 majority.

The majority in Gallia county for the Union Ticket, will be about
1,000
Brough's majority in the State will be near 50,000 on the home vote.

Returns from the army in Western Virginia, so far as received, give Brough 6000, Vallandigham 50 votes. Alleghany City, Pa., gives Certain 8000 majority over Woodward, the copperhead.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, 13th. NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Chattanooga report all quiet. The position of both armies was unchanged. It is a quiet, however, which evidently precedes a storm.

From the Army of the Potomac we have conflicting reports. That which represents Lee's army as falling back to Richmond is undoubtedly unreliable; but the rebels are in motion, and a fight or a retreat seems imminent.

No check seems to have been put to the savage invaders of Missouri, who appear to be roaming about the State at their will. Perhaps this movement may have induced the further deliberation of the President upon the representations of the Committee from Missouri at Washington, which is noticed in a special from that city. In this connection it may be stated that the Philadelphia North American says that the demoniac guerrilla Quantrill is no other than the celebrated thief, forger and bigamist, known as Dr. J. B. Hayne, whose likeness is in the Central Station Rogues Gallery. He served five years in the Frankfort, Ky., Prison, being liberated just before the rebellion broke out. He changed his name and obtained Government employment as a major at Washington, but was found unfit for his position. Many years of his life have been spent in prison. He was an expert forger, a cold-blooded murderer, and a heartless debauchee—in short, a cavalier of the first water.

Last evening's dispatches give a correct account of a slight reconnoiter on the Atchafalaya river, Louisiana, on the 29th ult., of which a greatly exaggerated version is printed in Saturday's telegraphic news. It appears that a force under command of Gen. Dana stationed at Morgan's Bend, on the Mississippi, twenty-five miles below Port Hudson, went in pursuit of a band of rebels under Gen. Logan, who had been troublesome for some time past. An advance detachment of Dana's men were surrounded by a greatly superior body of the enemy, and after a gallant fight, the infantry, 400 in number, were compelled to surrender. The cavalry made their escape, and rejoined the main body, who were at last accounts following up the rebels, with a good chance of overtaking them.

Our Washington dispatch reports that the investigations of the Court of Inquiry in the case of General Milroy clear that officer of blame in the evacuation of Winchester.

We have the report that a heavy gale at Charleston has washed away most of the rebel obstructions in the harbor, and are promised important movements on the part of Gen. Gillmore. There is reason to believe that another night attack on Fort Sumter has already taken place.

A Richmond paper mentions the re-establishment of the Raleigh Standard, but says nothing of the reported assassination of its editor. The story to that effect is doubtless unfounded.

Eight persons, and a number of cattle were drowned at Terre Haute, Ind., on Saturday, by the giving way of a drawbridge across the Wabash.

We publish full and highly interesting details of the reception of the pirate Alabama at Cape Town and the spirited correspondence between the U. S. Consul at that port and the Governor of the Cape Colony, on the violation of neutrality by the pirate and his consorts in capturing vessels in British waters.

The Zanesville Courier says great competition has been going on among the coal dealers of that city, for a few weeks past, and the article has risen considerably. The outside demand has been greater than ever before, which has caused the advance price. Large contracts have been made in Cincinnati and other places, the coal to be delivered at the depot in Zanesville, for eight cents per bushel.

Gen. Grant has rescinded his order restricting the charges of steamboats on the Mississippi to three-quarters of a cent a mile in the case of soldiers.—The fare between Cairo and Memphis is now 85.

A commission has been appointed by Gen. Grant to examine into the ownership of property at Vicksburg—confiscate that of rebels and place loyal owners in possession of what belongs to them.

LAST MOMENTS OF THE LATE GEN. JOHN B. FLOYD.—The Bristol Advocate publishes the remarks of the Rev. E. E. Wexler, of the Holston (M. E.) Conference, who was the officiating clergyman at the funeral of General Floyd. We make the following extracts:

I was summoned by telegraph to attend at his bedside, and reached him four days before his death. I found him calm and peaceful—his mind as clear and his judgment as sound as ever in his life. He took me by the hand, telling me he could not survive more than a few days. He spoke of his religious feelings and prospects in the most beautiful and satisfactory manner. I wish I could recall his language, but can do so only very imperfectly. He said he was not afraid to die, that he had the strongest assurance of his acceptance with his Maker. He felt that he was a sinner, and that his only hope was in the infinite mercy of God, through the Lord Jesus Christ. As he spoke of the goodness of God his heart seemed to glow with gratitude and love, and as I repeated the promises of the Bible suited to his case his eye kindled with interest, and the large tear drops flowed over the many face of the battle-scarred warrior.

He said that in public life he had many enemies; that he had been wronged, deeply wronged; yet he fully and freely forgave it all; that before God in whose presence he expected very soon to stand, he could say that he had no malice nor sought in his heart against any man. He had long been impressed with the importance of connecting himself with the church, but had been hindered from doing so by various causes, but now he wished to be received into its communion and to receive the holy sacrament, and I saw no good reasons why his wishes should not be granted. Accordingly, he was received into the church and the sacrament administered. These solemn and impressive services being performed, much to the gratification of himself and friends, he now felt that his work was done. After this he conversed but little, being very weak, and much of the time suffering severe pain; yet he retained full possession of his faculties to the last, and the same calm peaceful state of mind. Much of the time he was engaged in prayer, and often seemed anxious that his departure should be hastened.

KNOXVILLE.—Knoxville, the seat of justice of Knox County, Tenn., is situated on high ground on the right or north bank of Holston River, four miles below the mouth of the French Broad River, and one hundred and eighty-five miles east from Nashville. The population in 1850 was 3,690; and in 1860, about 8,000. The Holston River is navigable to Knoxville by steamboats of light draught, and the city is the place of junction of the East Tennessee and Georgia, and East Tennessee and Virginia Railroads. Another railroad was a few years ago commenced, connecting it with Lexington, Kentucky, and various towns in North and South Carolina. It is the principal commercial place in East Tennessee, and was rapidly growing in size and importance when the war broke out. Several charitable and educational institutions are here located. The city also contains eight churches, three or four printing offices, three banks, a large car factory, a flouring mill, and an extensive manufactory of glass.

Knoxville was settled in 1789, and received its name two years later, in honor of General Henry Knox, Secretary of War under President Washington. In 1794 it became the Capital of the Territory, and afterward of the State government till the Legislature was removed to Nashville, in 1817.

SIGEL ON THE WAR.—General Sigel addressed a Union meeting in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening. He rapidly reviewed the events of the war and its successes, and predicted that it would not be long before all the armies of the Union would be victorious. The great principles of self-defense compelled the Government to engage in this war. No man could tell where the neutral line of defense would be against a Southern Confederacy, and we cannot allow an artificial line. The only line which can be established and which will be impregnable is the ocean. This is the line of defense for this country, and we must establish that line cost what it may. The General continued in the same strain, and exhorted the citizens to energy in bringing the war to a close. This could only be done by giving confidence and support to the administration.

LET THE STOMACH HAVE ITS CRAWLING.—In the diseases produced by bad food, such as scorbutic dysentery and diarrhoea, the patient's stomach often craves for and digests things, some of which certainly would be laid down in no dietary that ever was invented for the sick. These are fruit, pickles, jams, gingerbread, fat of ham or bacon, cheese, butter, milk. These cases I have seen, not by ones, nor by tens, but by hundreds. And the patient's stomach was right, and the book was wrong. The articles craved for, in these cases, might have been principally arranged under the two heads of fat and vegetable acids. There is often a marked difference between men and women in this matter of sick-fecding. Women's digestion is generally slower. Florence Nightingale.

POTATOE ROT.—The Ploverman reports that the potatoe rot has made its appearance in some fields in Massachusetts; and a Nova Scotia journal states that the blight is prevailing to considerable extent in that country, and so destructive in its operations as to destroy, in some cases, half the potatoes. We have no reports of the prevalence of rot in this State, or west.

Special Correspondence of the Nashville Union.
FROM THE FRONT.
CHATTANOOGA, October 5.
General "Anxiety." I understand, is the prominent "officer of the day," at Nashville, and less his influence, together with "groping," should predominate, I hasten to inform you that the Army of the Cumberland, up to the present, in all sight, and "right side up." To be sure, our forces at McMinnville have been repulsed, some of our troops captured, and a total annihilation of our forces prognosticated; still we hold our own, are now in possession of McMinnville, have captured 525 of our own captors, and hold our own.

Gen. Wharton, who headed the rebels, has lost three of his staff, two wounded and one killed, all in our hands. Gen. Forrest, who it seems, is the most influential, reckless and daring of the rebel cavalry, has requested to be relieved. Gen. Wheeler will not approve of his resignation, and therefore he has to remain in command of a division, subservient to the wishes and orders of Wheeler. This coercion of Forrest will doubtless cause a general eruption in the rebel cavalry camp.

The forces captured at McMinnville was composed of the following regiments: 2d Indiana, 2d Ohio, 1st Wisconsin, 4th East Tennessee, and a small force, say two battalions, of the 2d East Tennessee.

The bridge at Cripple creek has been burned by the rebels, but will be all right to-morrow, if not to-day.

As your readers are desirous of knowing the list of casualties on our side, at the battle of Chickamauga, I will say that our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing amounts to 15,450—rebel loss estimated at 22,500. This may seem very strange to many, and last night might be dubious, and inquire why the rebels should lose so many. I will truly say that they were on the offensive, while we were on the defensive, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. They attacked our left, right and center, each day, with terrific slaughter to themselves as well as to us, in attempting to capture our batteries while they were double-shotted with grape and canister. Gen. Brannan whose "division" stood the brunt each day in the center, lost 2,130 in killed, wounded and missing. Gen. King, of the regular brigade, lost 1,052 enlisted men, and 62 officers. King's brigade was in the hottest of the fire during Saturday, and behaved most manfully. I regret being unable, for want of time, saying more with reference to this heroic little band.—Gen. James E. Steadman, of whom I have spoken before, held his ground heroically, and when a portion of his division was about retreating, he took the colors from the Sergeant's hand and said: "Boys, I will carry the colors if you will defend them." Comment on such heroism is unnecessary. Gen. Whitaker, a small Kentuckian, with a big heart, noble arm, and invincible courage, stuck to Steadman to the last; and so did the youthful Col. Mitchell of the 11th Ohio, who also commanded a brigade under Steadman. Mitchell, Whitaker, and Steadman's names shall last while a star remains on the banner they so nobly defended. Gen. Phil. Sheridan, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, old Gen. Van Cleave, Gen. Negley, Gen. John Beatty, Gen. Carlin, and Col. Stoghton, will never be forgotten by the friends of our country. I would mention several others equally brave and valuable, but I find that time will not permit.

The Fourth Kentucky Infantry. Col. Croxton, has presented to Gen. Thomas a splendid sword, as a token of their appreciation of him as a man and an officer. The sword has already been forwarded to Tennessee. The scabbard is of solid silver, heavily plated with gold, and very richly ornamented. The general's initials are set in the hilt in diamonds.

THE SOUTHERN WHEAT CROP.—It is estimated that the wheat crop in the South, this year, will amount to nearly 60,000,000 bushels. In 1860, over 31,000,000 bushels were harvested.—This great increase is accounted for by the fact that unusual attention has been paid, since the beginning of the war, to the cultivation of the cereals. Cotton and tobacco have been planted only to a limited extent.

A Paris correspondent of the New York World, writes that the pirate is being repaired at Brest by the Government engineer and laborers in a Government dock. When she goes to sea, she will salute the French flag, and it is already publicly rumored, that the Confederate salute will be officially responded to!

The numerous arrivals from Chickamauga have crowded the Richmond prisons. The Examiner of the 2d says: "On Tuesday evening 1,775 of the prisoners taken in the battle of the Chickamauga, reached the Libby via Petersburg, and 550 more on Wednesday morning, making 2,325 in all.—About 1,700 more arrived from the same direction on Wednesday night, and 2,200 of the same will follow this morning."

The Libby has been filled to overflowing, and additional prisons had to be opened. On Tuesday night 488 were sent to Belle Isle, and yesterday morning 517 more were sent to the same place; 600 were quarantined in the negro quarters opposite the Castle, and 305 were incarcerated in Grant's warehouse, corner of Nineteenth and Franklin streets."

Col. Strong, of the 93 Ohio regiment, died on Wednesday of wounds received at the battle of the 14th inst., on the Chickamauga. He was a resident of Dayton, and one of the most gallant officers that Ohio has sent forth.

Army Correspondence.

SECOND REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

COVINGTON BARRACKS, Oct. '63.

Mrs. EDITOR.—Sir:—As we have many friends in Gallia county, and what is more a good many of her brave boys in our Regiment, I think a short sketch of our camp life published in your paper will prove interesting to your numerous readers.

Our Regiment is stationed in Barracks, which are situated about 1 1/2 miles from the Ohio River, on the outskirts of the City of Covington, and our quarters present a pretty appearance from the distance. Before the organization of the Regiment we were rather crowded, but since five companies left us, we have good, roomy and comfortable quarters. The boys in Company F, of whom I intend to speak particularly, enjoy general good health. Absence from home and a sudden change in food and water will naturally bring some sickness along, but that will only be of short duration.—Our Company is well armed and equipped, and the boys received their premium and first installment of their bounty, amounting in all to twenty-seven dollars, the largest amount of which sum has been sent home. Of our officers (among whom I have the honor to be one.) I won't say much, as I am not the proper person to do so; but I know that if the boys could not have gotten their present officers, there would have been great dissatisfaction among them. Our Regiment makes a very fine appearance on dress parade, and our good military band helps a great deal to enliven the spirit of the boys.—Our field officers are just such men as we want, and are mostly regular army officers. Discipline is enforced, and I am proud to say that I think there are few Regiments in the field that have succeeded in so short time to enforce as thorough discipline and order. As soon as we are sufficiently drilled in Infantry service, we will be supplied with siege guns and will be put through Heavy Artillery Drill.

At sunrise our bugler sounds the reveille, and a few minutes afterwards the boys jump out of their bunks for roll call. The Orderly Sergeants then bring in their morning reports to Headquarters, and at 6 1/2 o'clock breakfast has to be done. Seven and a half to nine o'clock, drill, and then guard-mounting. Ten to eleven, recitation for Commissioned officers; twelve o'clock dinner, and the last call is certainly the best attended. Three to four P. M. officers' drill; four to five, Company drill; half-past five, supper; six o'clock, dress parade; eight three-fourths, tattoo; and nine o'clock, taps.

Such is a short sketch of our daily routine. On Sunday afternoon general cleaning up, and Sunday morning, inspection. Divine service is attended twice on Sunday; and I hope it may go on that way, as I think it will be of good use. Our Chaplain said last Sunday, "the army is a place where men become corrupt, and we must counteract the evils as far as we possibly can."

I cannot exactly say that our Company furnishes more boarders than other Companies for the guard-house, though we have had several members in that necessary institution. Our military prison is pretty crowded with deserters, and I warn all men that belong to that class of beings, to look out for their salvation, for at the present time deserters are not treated like gentlemen. Any man in Gallia county who belongs to that set, better give himself up, because caught he will be, if not now after a while, and the Ohio Penitentiary has always room enough to harbor these kind of human beings.

Our rations are pretty good and plenty, and our boys are now and then able to sell some surplus grub, and furnish themselves with vegetables, tobacco, stationery, &c. About politics there is very little heard, although our boys take a good deal of interest in political matters at home. Cincinnati dailies are every morning brought to Camp, and the progress of our army watched with as much anxiety as at home.—Vallandighamers are rather a scarce article to the best of my knowledge, and if there is any at all they had better keep quiet; because, why? just because I won't do. I would like to let all the friends in Gallia county know where we are going to be stationed, but that is really more than I or any body else can tell. Now and then our boys go over to see their friends in the First Ohio, one Company of which is stationed above us almost in speaking distance.

That is all I know for the present; take it as it is. I never called myself a good correspondent, but all I wanted was to satisfy some of our many friends in old Gallia, and I know I could not have done it in a better way than through your paper.

BENICIA BOY.

2d Regiment O. V. Heavy Artillery.

A movement is on foot in Massachusetts to procure an elegant sword for presentation to General Banks, as a special recognition of his service in taking Port Hudson. With the sword there is to be a novel volume of quarto size, which will contain the autographs of the subscribers. The book will be embellished with a view of Port Hudson, a copy of the State arms, several fine photographs of the General, &c. The engravings, by Bufford, are to be printed on vellum.

CHEAP APPLE PUDDING.—Peel the apples, cut in small pieces, and put them in a deep dish with water enough to keep them from burning. Place over them a cover, half an inch thick, of pastry, made the same as for cream of tartar biscuit; place on a moderate fire, and cover with a deep dish to allow the crust to rise. Cook twenty minutes. Serve with braided butter and sugar.